New-York Daily Times.

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REGICIDE FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO OUR BRITISH RECRUITMENTS.

The Question of Veracity Between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan.

A Copy of the Blue Book Received by the State Department—Cause of the Delay in the Dispatches of Crampton—A vote on the Naval Board—Fresh Orders to the Troops in Kansas.

[Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The President, to-day, transmitted to the Senate the following interesting documents, relative to the Enlistment difficulty:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit a copy of, and extracts from, dispatches of the late Minister of the United States at London, and of his correspondence with Lord Clarendon, which accompanied them, relative to the Enlistment of Soldiers for the British Army, within the United States, by agents of the Government of Great Britain. Those dispatches have been received since my message to the Senate upon the subject, of the 27th of February last.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1856.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Feb. 19, 1856.

SIR: I was somewhat surprised at the broad statement made by Lord PALMERSTON in the House of Commons on Friday night last—vide the Times of Saturday morning—"that when the communication to which I have referred, that contained in Lord CLARENDON'S note to me of the 16th July last, was made to the American Minister in London, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said that he felt confident that his Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it."

Fortunately the expression, and the only expression, verbal or written, which I employed upon the occasion, is contained in my note to Lord CLARENDON of the 16th July, acknowledging the receipt of his note of the 16th, and is in the following language:

"And the undersigned will have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of his Lordship's note to the Secretary of State by the next steamer."

From this you will perceive that I made no allusion whatever to what might be the opinion of my Government in regard to Lord CLARENDON'S note, nor did I express any opinion of my own, except what I might have inferred from the statement that I would have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of this note to the Secretary of State.

I have never had any conversation at any time with Lord PALMERSTON on the subject, and the matter thus rested between Lord CLARENDON and myself until after 24th September, on which day I received your dispatch, No. 127, of the 6th September, with the documents implicating Mr. CRAMPTON in the recruitment question. From this dispatch I learned that you had resolved to conduct the subsequent correspondence yourself directly with Mr. CRAMPTON at Washington, and that on account of his personal connexion in the affair.

Under such circumstances I had no occasion of sufficient importance to see Lord CLARENDON from the 24th September until the 20th October, this being a season of the year when, according to the universal phrase, "everybody is out of town," and all public business is suspended, except in urgent cases.

On the 20th October I called on his Lordship by appointment, for the purpose of bringing to his particular attention the question of sending a British fleet to Brunswick and Pensacola; and on this first opportunity which had presented, I informed him, "that while in acknowledging the receipt of his note to me of the 16th July, on the subject of enlistments, I had expressed the satisfaction I should feel in forwarding it to Washington, I had not the most distant idea that Mr. CRAMPTON was implicated to these enlistments, &c., vide my dispatch No. 99 of the 19th October.

Again, at an interview with his Lordship on the 1st November, I considered, substantially the same language, adding, however, that I was "sorry to say satisfactory proof existed that Mr. CRAMPTON and other British officers had, before and since the date of his note of the 16th July, been engaged in aiding and countenancing these proceedings and recruitments," etc.—vide my dispatch No. 99, of the 3d November.

I need scarcely refer to my recent dispatch, No. 139 of the 1st instant, wherein I reported to you the correction I had made in conversation with Lord CLARENDON, of the statement contained in his dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON of the 16th November, because he had communicated to me his statement the qualified manner which I had made at the time—that when I had received his note of the 15th July, I had not the least idea of Mr. CRAMPTON'S complicity in the business of recruiting.

Had Lord PALMERSTON, therefore, been careful to consult accuracy, he would have said, "When the communication to which I have referred was made to the American Minister in London, he expressed the satisfaction he would have in communicating it to his Government; but having subsequently learned that the British Minister at Washington was implicated in the transaction, he informed Lord CLARENDON more than once that he did not know that fact when he expressed this satisfaction."

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Feb. 19, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a note which I addressed to Lord CLARENDON on the 16th inst.

Your attention has doubtless been attracted to the debate on American affairs in the House of Commons on Friday last, 15th, and reported in the Times of the next morning, in which Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GIBSON participated. From this you will observe that Lord PALMERSTON, whilst refusing to lay upon the table the correspondence relating to British recruitments in the United States, has stated such facts in regard to its contents as would favor his own side of the question without the necessary and inseparable qualifications which could alone present these facts in their true character. This course of proceeding was well calculated to make an erroneous impression on the House.

This was the first official information to the British people that you had demanded the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON and the Consuls, whilst entirely suppressing the reasons on which this demand was founded. This announcement has produced a marked impression upon the public, although well-informed people had reason to know the fact previously from the American journals.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

On the 19th February last, Mr. BUCHANAN enclosed to Lord CLARENDON a copy of his despatch of the 19th. The next letter is the following:

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Feb. 20, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the answer of Lord CLARENDON—or rather Lord PALMERSTON, for the former is now in Paris—dated on the 20th instant, to my note to Lord CLARENDON of the 16th instant, a copy of which I transmitted you with my dispatch No. 139 of the 19th instant, together with a copy of my reply of this date.

In this reply I have truly said it would afford me much satisfaction to comply with Lord PALMERSTON'S request, and transmit a copy of Lord CLARENDON'S *note to you by to-morrow's steamer,—and why?* because this note is an admission that Lord PALMERSTON had no other foundation for all he has said on the subject of my satisfaction with Lord CLARENDON'S note of the 16th July, except the fact that, *in acknowledging its receipt, I had stated I would have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of it to you.*

The note itself, to which Lord CLARENDON has signed his name, is evidently the production of a person who has placed himself in such a dilemma, that every attempt he makes to escape from it only involves him in greater difficulties.

Lord PALMERSTON has left the impression upon his audience in the House of Commons, that up to the present moment I am satisfied with the explanation of the 20th July by my having stated in relation in regard to the communication which I made to Lord CLARENDON in October, and the excuse which he makes for this conduct is most extraordinary. According to his mode of reasoning, if you had informed me three months ago that the character of an individual was good, notwithstanding you might have afterwards called upon me and told me you had come to the knowledge of a fact which essentially injured his character, I would yet be partially justified in publishing to the world, and this on your authority, that the character of the individual was still fair, without the most remote allusion to your subsequent change of opinion.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Feb. 20, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., inclosing a copy of the dispatch which you had addressed to your Government on the 12th inst., with reference to a statement made by Viscount PALMERSTON on Friday, the 8th inst.: "That when the communication to which I have referred—that contained in my note to you of the 16th July—was made to the American Minister at London, he expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and said that he felt confident that his Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it."

I have not failed to communicate your letter and its inclosure to Viscount PALMERSTON, who has requested me to state to you in reply, that he should feel much regret if he had unintentionally misrepresented the tenor of any communication which you had made to Her Majesty's Government, but it seems to him that there is no essential difference between the substance and effect of what he said in the House of Commons, and the statement which you now make in regard to the same point.

Although it appears that he did not correctly quote the words you had used, Viscount PALMERSTON said in the House of Commons that you had expressed yourself satisfied with my note of the 16th July, and that you had expressed your expectation that your Government would be so also.

You say that you only said that you had "much satisfaction" in transmitting to the United States Government a copy of my note. I cannot but think, however, that this comes to the same meaning, because he could not have felt "much satisfaction" in transmitting a copy of that note, if that note had not appeared to you to be so considered by your Government also.

Viscount PALMERSTON, moreover, with reference to that part of your dispatch to Mr. MARCY which adverts to your communication to me in October last, would beg to observe that the accuracy of his statement as to the impression produced upon your mind by the tenor of your statement to me three months afterwards, on the 20th October, founded upon communications, whether correct or incorrect, which you had then recently received from Washington.

Viscount PALMERSTON adds that he would be much obliged to you if you will have the goodness to transmit to your Government a copy of this explanation on his part.

With reference to a passage in your dispatch to Mr. MARCY, as to the suspension of public business in Autumn, when "everybody is out of town," I beg leave to observe that with the exception of a few days which I was in attendance on the Queen during Her Majesty's visit to Paris, I was accessible during the whole Autumn to any of the representatives of foreign bodies who wished to see me, being invariably in the habit of coming to the Foreign Office for several days in each week from my country seat, only a few miles from London.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
CLARENDON.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Feb. 23, 1856.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 20th inst., in answer to mine of the 16th, inclosing your lordship the copy of a part of the dispatch addressed by me to my Government on the 12th inst., and I shall have much satisfaction in complying with the request of Viscount PALMERSTON, and transmitting a copy of this note to the Secretary of State by to-morrow's steamer.

Your Lordship's note, I am happy to observe, proves that we are entirely agreed upon the facts of the case, and I am quite willing to leave without further comment the difference of opinion between Viscount PALMERSTON and myself on question as to whether the expression, that I should have much satisfaction in transmitting a copy of your note of the 16th July last to the Secretary of State, justified the statement of his Lordship in the House of Commons, that I had expressed myself satisfied with the explanation contained in that note, and said I felt confident my Government would entertain a similar feeling in regard to it.

So in like manner am I willing to leave without further comment the question whether it is either similar or just to myself in Viscount PALMERSTON, whilst provisionally presenting his construction of what I had written in July, to be entirely silent in regard to my communication to you in October—thus, ultimately, leaving me no doubt, creating the impression on his audience that my opinion still remains unchanged, notwithstanding the information I had received in the interval and communicated to you (at our part) in the interview, respecting Mr. CRAMPTON'S complicity in the recruitment of soldiers for the British service within the territory of the United States.

But I am not willing to leave without further explanation your Lordship's notice of the reason which I assigned for not asking an interview with you in October. I did not doubt for a moment that if I had requested such an interview, even at that season of recreation, it would have been promptly granted; and this I should have done had my business been of urgent character. And I am glad to avail myself of the present occasion to express to you my grateful sense of your uniform attention to all my requests, and of your invariable courtesy and kindness. These have made an impression upon me which will be enduring.

Yours very Respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN incloses to Secretary MARCY a copy of Lord CLARENDON'S note on the 7th of March:

Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buchanan.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 3, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 22d inst., respecting Viscount PALMERSTON'S language in the House of Commons on the subject of the communication in regard to the recruiting question, which you addressed to me, on the 19th July, in reply to my letter of the 16th of that month.

I have communicated your letter to Viscount PALMERSTON, who has observed upon it that you are mistaken in supposing that he made no mention of your communication on the same subject in October last, for he distinctly stated that in Autumn, and a considerable time after your communication of July, the United States Government had reopened the matter which her Majesty's Government had been led to believe had been closed in a satisfactory manner, by my letter of the 16th of July.

I beg to thank you for your kind expressions towards myself, and assure you that I shall always look back with sincere satisfaction to the friendly and agreeable relations which have subsisted between us during your residence in England.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
CLARENDON.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, March 10, 1856.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d inst., on which I beg to make a single remark.

I am content that my note to your Lordship of the 22d ult. shall speak for itself. It relates to myself personally, and not, in the slightest degree to the conduct of my Government. For this reason, justice to them requires that I should state that they never "reopened," because they never had closed the recruitment question; neither did they, to my knowledge, at any period express their satisfaction with your Lordship's note of the 16th July; nor did I ever say or intimate, on any occasion, that they had been thus satisfied.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Right Honorable Earl of CLARENDON, etc., etc.

The State Department has now received a copy of the British Blue Book, containing the Enlistment correspondence, through the British Legation here. *It contains several letters from CRAMPTON,* attempting to retail verbal opinions as admissions of the Government of the United States, as utterly *at variance with truth as a similar epistle successfully* refuted by Mr. CRAMPTON a few days since.

It is true that Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch cautiously falls in a categorical refusal to recall CRAMPTON; still the refusal is deemed none the less decided.

The prevailing opinion among the best informed is, that the delay in the dismissal of CRAMPTON results from the necessity of preparing an elaborate reply to Lord CLARENDON and a criticism of CRAMPTON'S Blue-Book letters, as well as a dismissal note to the latter, before the final step can be taken. The result may be expected, however, in time to electrify a Cincinnati audience.

A vote is expected in the Senate to-morrow on the Naval Retiring Board.

Fresh orders have been issued to the troops in Kansas *to sustain the Territorial laws at all hazards,* and we are hourly expecting to receive intelligence *of bloodshed. The President evinces alarm lest he* has kindled a conflagration which he cannot suppress.

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. COLLAMER introduced a bill to test the practicability and usefulness of the Atmospheric Telegraph.

THE IOWA LAND BILL.

Mr. FOOT reported a bill to permit the Legislature of Iowa to determine for that State the application for a grant of land heretofore made to aid the construction of Railroads therein.

PENSION TO JOHN NUGENT.

The bill was passed, giving a pension for life, of $30 per month, to JOHN NUGENT, of New-York, who lost both arms on board the *Germanicus*, while firing a salute in honor of the birthday of the Queen of Spain.

PREMPTION RIGHTS.

A bill granting the right of preemption in certain cases to the Indiana Yearly Meeting Society of Friends, was passed.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. MASON discussed the action of the Naval Board, arguing that their proceedings should be set aside so far as it was competent for Congress to do so.

THE VETOES.

Mr. BENJAMIN gave reasons why the Senate should pass a bill making appropriations for the removal of obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. He adverted to the fact that when the President vetoed the general River and Harbor Bill, he intimated that he would approve separate bills making appropriations for many of those works. This bill was drawn up in compliance with the suggestion of the Executive, and was eminently national in its character, but the President had now changed his entire principles upon the subject, and now refuses to give his approval to any bill of the kind whatsoever. He believed the deliberate judgment of the American people to be against that of the President.

Mr. TOOMBS said that, approving of the intrepid fidelity of the President to the Constitution in returning those bills, he desired to defend the President's course at length. The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENT DOCUMENTS.

A communication was received from the President furnishing additional documents relative to the British recruitments, involving the question of veracity between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord PALMERSTON.

[These documents will be found above, telegraphed to us by our Special Washington Correspondent.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 21.

MORE LAND FOR RAILROADS.

The Wisconsin Land bill was passed by 61 against 57.

Mr. COBB of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting about 1,000,000 acres to Alabama to aid in the construction of five Railroads, connecting with the Georgia and Tennessee lines. Passed, by 13 majority.

Mr. ELLIS made an Anti-Slavery Extension speech. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

A GENERAL REIGN OF TERROR.

Buford's Company Enrolled in the Militia, and Furnished with Government Arms.

Letter from the Claimant of Lawrence to the United States Marshal—Determination of the Marshal, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 21.

Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday last are received. Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for the attack on Lawrence. There is a general reign of terror in the Territory. Two cannon had crossed the River at Chicon, destined for Lawrence. Buford's company were enrolled in the militia and furnished with United States arms by [illegible]. The Free-State men want arms and ammunition. DONALDSON, the United States Marshal, has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do this time. Gov. ROBINSON is still at Lexington.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) *Enquirer* states that a petition is being circulated in the Border Counties, praying for the immediate removal of Col. SUMNER.

Mr. BROWN, Editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City, where he was staying, and dragged off a man whom they supposed to be himself. On discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor, who refused to deliver him up to them. A company of Michigan emigrants then entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of his letter. No authentic intelligence has been received concerning his (BROWN'S) fate since his capture.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes, under date of the 16th inst., that eight to twelve hundred men were encamped near Lecompton.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. SUMNER, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying he had no power to move without orders.

Mr. COX, of Lawrence, waited on Marshal DONALDSON, to ascertain if anything could be done peaceably to prevent his monster posse entering the town. Mr. DONALDSON said their demands must be complied with; that every man against whom a process was issued should be surrendered; that all munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up; and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves, under oath, to implicitly obey the enactments under which the Territory is governed.

Upon receipt of this the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and that if called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest; that there would not now or at any future time be any resistance to the law, and that they only awaited an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked the protection of the constituted authorities.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know what his demands were when he came.

The Canadian Parliament.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION —FOUR MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 21.

After a sitting of 32 hours the Legislative Assembly (at 11 o'clock last night) voted confidence in the Administration by 70 to 47. There was a majority of six Upper Canada members against the Government.

The Ministers are in Council discussing the course they will take in reference to the vote of last night. The House has consequently adjourned till Friday.

Four members of the Government have resigned. They are as follows: Postmaster-General SPENCE, Attorney-General McDONALD, and Solicitors-General Messrs. SMITH and MORRISON.

Ocean Steamers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 21.

The screw-steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, on the 7th inst., arrived here this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Canada* at Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The R. M. steamship *America* sailed from this port at noon to-day, with 194 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $774,000 in specie.

Fresh Disasters.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE—DISCHARGE OF DR. STACEY—NAVAL.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 21.

The Personal Liberty Bill came up in the House to-day, and Mr. HALE, of Boston, moved to substitute for the majority report (in favor of retaining the law) the minority report for its repeal. This motion was carried by 209 yeas to 113 nays, many members dodging the vote.

The majority was composed of straight Whigs and Democrats, and a portion of the Americans. At the adjournment to dinner, a motion was pending, made by a Free-Soil member, to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Dr. HORACE STACEY, a respectable physician, who was arrested some eighteen months ago, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000, charged with causing the death of a married woman by procuring abortion, was to-day discharged for want of evidence.

Orders have been received at the Navy-Yard to raise the frigate *Cumberland*, and prepare her for service.

Canal Navigation, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 21.

Dispatches from the West state that the break in the Canal at Adams Basin will be repaired to-day, and that the breaks and leaks west of Rochester will probably be closed to-morrow. Boats are passing westward from Palmyra, and are running from here to Oswego.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 21.

Poor's Block, located on Island Pond, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with the Green Mountain House and a store and stable. The main building was 190 feet in length—owned by JOHN A. POOR, of this city. The insurance was small. The other sufferers are Messrs. HOBART, HOWARD & CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. A. J. GREEN.

Recruits for Nicaragua from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21.

Col. JOHN ALLEN, of Cuban and Texan celebrity, left here this evening in the steamer *Belfast*, with one hundred and fifty Kentuckians for Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Still More About the Seventh Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If your Reporter had looked at the cause of "the execrable manner in which the Commander" of the Seventh Regiment marched past the City Hall on Monday afternoon last, he would not have so unceremoniously pitched the whole of a crooked appearance. There was not room for a front of 24 men to march past properly,—next, they had to split at every few rods to allow the crowds of passengers which were thrown to right or left by obstacles of no possible use—save the right flank had to mount the stone steps of the Hospital platform—and last, but not least, the music was in rather too slow time for the motion of the men. Now, if your Reporter will give us the name of the Commander of the Ninth Regiment, we will be happy to compare notes with him, and see whether he will gratify public curiosity more, as a general thing (as most people in search of the National Guard—because they are not of the dashing or showy order) but I believe the men themselves, equally with all fancy corps-de-ballet, prefer to march in regular formation or massive order, as the military do, as they look more like business men, and do not like to be forced double quick while so doing.

In conclusion, allow me to inform your very correspondent that the Seventh does not belong to the 30 Brigade, as did parade in Hanover-square on last Monday.

A PRIVATE.

A CHALLENGE.

To those engaged in Mechanical pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors in the variety of modes or ways of executing purposes. One of the most important inventions of the present day is that of a pen which possesses the necessary qualities of durability in mark and durability in use. Those of JOHN MITCHELL, manufacturer of Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, stand pre-eminent. Their superior excellence is caused by the long time he has been engaged in our City in this business.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of these pens, do not hesitate to say that they are superior to any we have ever used, and we would advise all our fellow-countrymen, (signed by the following and many others):

Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank.
R. Murray, Assistant Cashier Bank of North America.
J. Seymour, Cashier Bank of New-York.
E. A. Pleat, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
B. T. Hoogland, Cashier National Bank.
W. T. Hooker, President Continental Bank.
James McCall, President Metropolitan Bank.
H. Meigs, Jr., Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
J. G. Reach, Cashier Marine Bank.
G. R. Conover, Cashier Importers' and Traders' Bank.
E. H. Lowery, Cashier Bank of the Republic.
W. B. Meeker, Assistant Cashier Bank of New-York.
T. D. Meigs, Teller Bank of America.
Charles Windsor, Teller Mercantile Bank.
D. Randall, Teller Mercantile Bank.
J. M. Crane, Teller Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. E. Southwick, President Atlantic Bank.
George D. Arthur, Cashier Atlantic Bank.
P. S. Henderson, Cashier Brooklyn Bank.
Constant W. Brown, Merchants' Bank.
Joseph W. Corlies, President St. Nicholas Bank.
George Ellis, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
R. A. Tooker, Cashier Nassau Bank.
Samuel B. White, Cashier Grocers' Bank.
Edwin Ludlow, Cashier Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.
H. W. Cheeseman, Teller Market Bank.
Samuel H. Kissam, Teller Bank of Commerce.
William F. Brown, Teller Bank of Commerce.
S. E. Raymond, Teller Mechanics' Bank.
George D. Lyman, Manager New-York Clearing-House.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
A. B. Neilson, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.
E. Russell Hinckley, President Atlas Mutual Insurance Company.
Daniel Drake Smith, President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.
John P. Faulkner, Vice-President Astor Mutual Insurance Company.
J. F. Cox, Vice-President Great Western Insurance Company.
William Le Coney, Vice-President Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.
William E. Ackerman, Secretary Illinois Central Railroad Company.
Wm. Bement, Treasurer New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.
E. B. Litchfield, Treasurer Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
R. B. Turner, Register Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company.
J. M. Hopkins, Secretary Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
G. W. Ford, Jr., Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.
J. F. Davenport, Treasurer Hudson River Railroad Company
Edward Thompson, Agent Long Island Railroad Company.
James Rowe, Cashier New-York *Herald*.
A. Gordon, Book-keeper New-York *Herald*.
Henry L. Mesch, Cashier *Daily Times*.
Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk.
T. M. Wigham, of Jacob Little & Co.
J. B. Stebbins, of N. B. Cobb & Co.
Jesse Payne, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. W. Tiers & Co.
E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	Brown & De Rosset.
Carpenter & Varmilye.	Coolidge & Young.
Meigs & Greenleaf.	Shepard & Nelson.
Wetmore & Robert.	Spies, Christ & Jay.
Condit, Jenkins & Co.	H. M. Schiedelin & Fowler.
Quick L'Hommedieu.	Fairchild & Fanshawe.
Atwood & Co.	Beale, Mellick & De Witt.
G. S. Robbins & Co.	*Carhart, Bacon, Clarke & Co.*
T. Ketcham & Co.	Brewer & Caldwell.
Drake & Gradford.	American Express Co.
E. S. Munro & Co.	*Hall, Dana & Co*
Stevens, Wallace & Morris.	Gage, Sloans & Dater.
Wells, Butterfield & Co.	Atwater, Knapp & Woodruff.
S. B. Chittenden & Co.	Richards & Mellarg.
W. Carpenter, Ide & Co.	Johnson & Higgins.
C. R. & W. J. Babcock.	*James and Henry McBride.*
Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.	Moody & Talfair.
Bird & Neilson.	L. Roberts & Co.
Barclay & Livingston.	*Waldo, Barey & Co.*
	Jewell, Harrison & Co.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his manufactory and salesroom to his new store, No. 163 Broadway, where he hopes to be favored with a continuance of the patronage of his friends, to whom he returns his thanks for the many favors bestowed upon him during the last 10 years, and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction (as usual) in the execution of their orders. JOHN FOLEY,
Manufacturer of Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

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E. E. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Importers of Wool, wherever it settles, there is produced dirt; if upon the head, dandruff; if upon the face, eruptions or consumption; if upon the skin, erysipelas; on the mucilaginous membranes; on the bones, white swelling, or decay in the interstices; if upon the liver or spleen, bilious attack or bilious fever; if upon the bowels, costiveness or dysentery.

Now Brandreth's Pills have vital power into the part affected, thereby causing the expulsion of diseased matter, the cause of pain. Thus these diseases are cured, and often from a first dose of Pills; after a few days use, the system, instead of being weakened, will be found to be stronger by this method.

Sold at 25 cents per box, at the Principal Office, 43 Canal street, Brandreth Buildings, at Bunnell's Book Store, 206 Bowery, and 241 Hudson street; also by Mrs Hayes, 115 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine vendors in the Union.

CAUTION.—All Pills purporting to be BRANDRETH'S Pills, with "No. 241 Broadway" on the side label, are counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice. JAS. G. MOYSES,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, repair in artistic or French manner, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

CHANGES IN WALL-STREET.—In addition to the new banking institutions, and other recent improvements in Wall-street, the Lower Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, recently occupied by the State Bank of New-York, has been fitted up as a restaurant and place of refreshments, where every delicacy is served up in its season. It is designed as a resort for merchants of Wall-street and its vicinity, and from the spaciousness of the accommodations, the convenience of the location, and the admirable arrangements adopted, it will, no doubt, merit and receive extensive patronage, and prove to be a public convenience and benefit.

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NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LATE UNVEILING OF THE ARK OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

Mrs. M. J. MANN, M. D.
No. 27 Lafayette-place, New-York. (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.)
Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 5 to 7 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

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REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commerce, St. Nicholas, Manhattan and Traders' National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

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☞ The Adele Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for privilege, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and contracts may form any material consulting it. For information or the purchase of rights, under their patents apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 387 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers continue to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITEHEAD,
No. 263 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

ELECTRIC EXPRESS.—Since it has become fashionable to knock down with a sledge-hammer all the business of the tariff that stood in the way of Knox's Express, it is said that one of these days Mr. Knox will have his mettle put to the test, and will have to parry a stiff blow from a surreptitious blow upon the head, likely not being a rustler in the country so fast and easy as to strike at such a subject, and taking fabric. Knox's office is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF CHILDREN.—Recent improvements in the chemical manipulation of Photographs and Ambrotypes have so materially reduced the time of sitting for a Portrait, that BRADY finds it quite easy to obtain perfect LIKENESSES of the most restless specimens of juvenile humanity. See his fine pictures of children at the Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Although the Kansas question is now monopolising political attention, the most inveterate partisans on all sides find time to meet on a common platform at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, to secure for their children and friends those perfect LIKENESSES, which will outlast the fame of most and the lives of all who now strut and fret their hour upon the stage of time.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This week concludes the engagement of Messrs. B and T. CONY and J. A. WEBB. Improve the opportunity. See their wonderful dogs, and also witness the Pantomime of the "Red Gnome" and the grand spectacle Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice."

[Advertisement.]

GENTLEMEN WHO DESIRE TO DRESS FASHIONABLY AND CHEAPLY will find their account in dealing with P. L. ROGERS, whose stock of ready-made clothing for the present and coming season, is of unlimited extent and variety. The marked prices, from which there is no deviation, are so low as to surprise the closest buyers.

P. L. ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.,
Opposite the *Herald* office.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We advise both the trade and the public in want of a good substantial Pen and Pencil case, in Gold or Silver, to call on WILMARTH, CLUDEMAN & Co., No. 21 Maiden-lane, and examine their new, novel and serviceable arrangement called "Lownds' Patent." It is to be seen to be appreciated.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cashmere business suits complete, $10, $12, $14 and $16; black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully made, $6 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 to $12; Beautiful moire antique vests, $3; Spring vests, $1, $1 50 and $2; cassimere pants, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5 at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—In external inflammation there is an unnatural rush of blood to *the part affected.* The effect of the Ointment is to disperse the local fever. The Pills relieve the system through the bowels of all morbid and irritating influences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology given by Mr. FOWLER, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Tickets 25 cents. For the course, $2. Professional examinations, with full, written descriptions of character, day and evening, at *No. 308 Broadway.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Imperfect digestion produces thin and acrid blood. These unrivaled Pills at once purge that fluid of all impurities, and give a powerful impulse to the digestive machinery. Health and vigor are the certain results.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—*Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs,* just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Lord Clarendon's Latest Dispatch on the Enlistment Question.

The following dispatch from the Earl of CLARENDON to Mr. DALLAS, resumes the whole history of the diplomatic controversy as to the enlistment of American citizens for the British service. It was laid with the other papers (already published) on the table of the House of Commons on Friday, May 2.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO MR. DALLAS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, April 29, 1856.

The undersigned, &c., had the honor to receive, on the 29th of January, from Mr. BUCHANAN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this Court, a copy of a dispatch, dated the 26th of the previous December, addressed to Mr. BUCH

[illegible] Bill [illegible]

[illegible] Bill [illegible]

[illegible] Bill [illegible]

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Astor Place, Opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.
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New-York Daily Times.

and we fear it will not be cleared up until a [illegible] who cannot be prevented of finding noted unduly. From the hesitation and delay of the President, who seems rather disposed to smooth the affair as a sweet morsel, a suspicion has been created that he intends it as a sop to be thrown at the whale which will be floundering in Cincinnati next month.

In the meanwhile the person who has the misfortune to suffer most by the delay to settle the difficulty, is Mr. CRAMPTON, who has either been the principal cause of it, or else has been most grievously wronged. But, there is one very hopeful and more encouraging aspect to this most annoying affair, and that is the manifest disposition on the part of the British Government to bring it to a peaceable and satisfactory close, if it can be done without a sacrifice of honor; and, as there certainly cannot be any different disposition on the part of our own Government, there is no reason to apprehend that such a result will not be effected in the end; at least as to the Enlistment question. The Central American affair will still require a vast amount of negotiation, and nothing new has been elicited calculated to inspire any hopes of a very speedy settlement of the points involved in that question. A dispute of such long standing cannot be disposed of in a hurry, and it is not desirable that it should be.

The Crisis in Kansas—Condition of Affairs.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

It is announced that the people of Lawrence, Kansas, have again thrown up breastworks and resolved to resist the laws of the Territory by Sharpe's Rifles; and that "Governor" ROBINSON is fleeing from justice. These men are encouraged to make armed resistance to the Government by reckless political leaders, who hope to make capital by it in the Presidential election. *They know that the Government of Kansas will be sustained, if necessary, by the militia of every State in the Union*; but they are desperate enough to plunge the people of Lawrence into the worst of difficulties, in the hope of keeping up an excitement which may, in some way or another, help along the Abolitionists.

This is a fair specimen of the manner in which Kansas matters are discussed by the Northern tools of the Slavery propaganda. Facts are falsified or suppressed, the basest motives are attributed to all who desire Kansas to be a Free State, and in every possible way the people of the whole country are deceived and misled as to the state of things in that Territory. There has never been, in this country, an instance of popular discontent and of civil commotion for which political leaders were so little responsible as this. Resistance to the "laws" of the Territory is a spontaneous movement of the people of Kansas. They went there to fell the forests, till the soil and make homes for themselves and their children. They had a right to the protection of law. Congress repudiated its Constitutional obligations and refused to do its duty—but conferred upon the people of the Territory themselves the right to make their laws. Yet, of this right they have been robbed by an armed invasion. They have been driven from the polls by the bowie knives of a Missouri mob. The conquest of England by WILLIAM the Conqueror was not more complete than the conquest and subjugation of Kansas by the armed invaders of Missouri. They had men seated in their Legislative halls whom they had never elected, who did not represent their principles or their wishes, and who imposed upon them enactments in the highest degree abhorrent to both. *These* are the "laws" which the Hartford *Times* says the people of Kansas will be compelled to obey, "if necessary by the *militia* of every State in the Union." We wish the issue could be thus determined. We should like to see the militia of New-York and Connecticut called out to compel the people of Kansas to obey those "laws." We should be glad to look over the list of volunteers whom the editor of the Hartford *Times* could enlist for such a service.

It is very evident that affairs in Kansas are rapidly approaching a decisive crisis. The whole machinery of the Territorial Government is in the hands of the Border Ruffians: all the sheriffs and other officers appointed by the local authorities were in fact appointed by them; and the Federal officers, from the Governor down, have been selected by President PIERCE at their dictation. These men have seized upon the presence of the Congressional Committee, as affording a favorable opportunity for hastening a crisis. Fearful of the disclosures that the Committee is making, they have determined to remove all the prominent witnesses and to deprive the Committee and the people of Kansas of the advice and aid of their leading men. This is the meaning of the movement which has been made for the arrest of ROBINSON, REEDER and others. Charges of constructive treason have been trumped up against them; writs have been issued, and they are to be taken to the head-quarters of the Border Ruffians and there thrown into prison. Then, when the leaders are all out of the way, a formidable force will be marched against Lawrence, and the Free-State movement, it is believed, may be crushed.

The people of Kansas have fully and uniformly acknowledged the authority of the Federal Government and have declared their readiness to obey its enactments. But they deny the authority of a Legislature imposed upon them by the Missouri invaders, to make laws for them, and declare their purpose to resist every attempt that may be made to enforce them. They have a right thus to resist. They would be unworthy of the American name if they did not resist. And they would resist successfully, if the Federal Government had not openly taken sides with their oppressors, and sent an armed force to aid them in the work of subjugation. There can be little doubt that Col. SUMNER, the officer commanding the United States troops now in Kansas, has orders, *direct from Washington*, to aid in compelling the people of Kansas to acknowledge the authority of the sham Government which has been set up in the Territory. He is a just and an upright man. If anything has been left to his discretion we fear that he will do wrong. [illegible] Kansas correspondence, which we give in another column, makes it apparent that Col. SUMNER has declared his purpose to resist [illegible] that may be made upon Lawrence. But we fear his instructions from Washington will not leave him at liberty thus to act upon *his own* sense of justice and of right. The Secretary of War is not the man to leave anything to the discretion of an officer, who may not believe that any outrage for the extension of Slavery is sanctified by the end at which it aims.

If the people of Kansas are to be "subdued"—if they are to be forced into the recognition of an authority which has no more right in Kansas than it has in New-York—we hope it will not be accomplished without a struggle. We trust they will defend themselves against the Missouri invaders to the last extremity. They will, in so doing, have the sympathy and support of just men, who know their rights, from one end of the country to the other. If Slavery is to be forced upon the Free Territories of the United States by arms, the struggle may as well commence in Kansas as anywhere else. There is no conceivable form of villainy and wrong that has not already been marshaled into its service—and a bloody civil war would be only a legitimate consequence of the outrages that have already been perpetrated on its behalf.

Interesting from Kansas.

From the nature of the telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning from the seat of war in Kansas, there is but too much cause to anticipate that a bloody conflict may have already taken place on that soil between the Free-State men and the emissaries of Slavery, aided by the Governmental forces. The attack on Lawrence, it was expected, would be made yesterday; the people of the beleaguered city had demanded the protection of Col. SUMNER, who commanded the United States troops, and been denied the protection they sought and stood so sorely in need of. The United States Marshal had treated their appeal to him, and their offer to yield to any lawful authority, with contempt, and nothing was left for them but to fight in defence of their liberty and their property, or to yield to the superior force of the ruffians by whom they were attacked. The Free-State men may be overcome by superior brute force, but the cause of Freedom will not be crushed out; and the blood of the martyrs will prove the seed of liberty.

"The 'TIMES' don't like to be called 'a traitor to Human Freedom,' because *it don't go in for* 'the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution.' It is worth while to hear what it says against the legitimacy of such an act."

☞ Thus says the *Express*,—in face of the fact that the TIMES *does* "go in for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution,"—as was explicitly stated in the very article from which it quotes. We then said:

"Kansas *ought to be admitted at once*, in spite of all the irregularities of her application, because this is the only way in which the rights of her people can be secured. And it is the duty of every man in Congress, who appreciates the state of things in Kansas, and who desires to save her people from the foreign Pro-Slavery domination with which they are threatened, *to do everything in his power to promote that end.*"

If the *Express* finds it absolutely necessary, for the sake of its readers, to fill its columns with extracts from its neighbors, it ought at least to give them with some approach to correctness. It is not fair or just to ascribe to them opinions exactly the opposite of those they avow.

Colonel Fremont on Kansas.

It will be seen, by a report which we publish in another column of an address to Colonel FREMONT, by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, and of his reply, that the Colonel declares openly and frankly his entire and cordial sympathy with Governor ROBINSON, in his efforts to make Kansas a Free State, and to resist the attempted enforcement of the enactments of the spurious Legislature. His remarks are brief, and will be read with interest.

Beef Abundant and Cheap Still.

Last week we reported beef as very abundant and very cheap. Our report of yesterday's market shows a less number of animals on sale, and the average quality a little poorer; but with last week's overplus on hand, and a diminished demand, owing to sundry causes, beef was nearly half a dollar per hundred pounds, or about five per cent. lower. The receipts compare as follows:

	Forty-fourth-st.	Total for City.
Last week	3,464	4,870
This week	2,058	2,900
Same week last year	1,965	2,686
Weekly average for 1855	1,981	2,225

This table shows a considerable excess of receipts over the same period last year, and a total equal to last year's weekly average. It also shows a concentration of the cattle-trade at Forty-fourth-street. The slim demand for beef at this time is readily accounted for by the great amount of fish consumed. Shad are still abundant, and porgies—now quite a *popular* fish—are literally sold by the million to "the million." A shilling will buy a large "string" of porgies, which will go as far at breakfast as four or six shillings' worth of beef steak, even at the prices butchers *should* sell it for now. The other evening we saw them retailing for some time at the rate of a string a minute from a single stand in the Fulton Fish market.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of Signor BADIALI, the Opera of "Luisa Miller" had to be postponed last night. "Il Trovatore" was given instead.

"Luisa Miller" will be produced on Friday.

☞ There is a paragraph going the round of the papers to the effect that Col. COLT's invention of the Revolver is no novelty, and that pistols of a similar construction have long existed in the tower of London. This is a fact. At the Great Exhibition in 1851 we ourselves saw a pistol in the collection of ancient arms, which in construction nearly resembled that of Col. COLT. It had six chambers, but if we recollect rightly, it was the barrel which revolved. It is perfectly possible, however, that Col. COLT had never seen or heard of these pistols, as it is more than likely that the officials in charge of the armor at this tower did not themselves know of their existence. In the excitement consequent on the Great Exhibition of 1851, they were, however, disentombed, and were a matter of much speculation to those curious in such matters.

OUT OF ITS HEAD.—The *Tribune* has adopted the English fashion of giving no heads to its leading articles, and may of its little eccentricities, hereafter, may be accounted for on the plea of its being out of its head.

Frost and Wheat in Indiana.

A correspondent in La Grange County, Indiana, writes us, under date of May 16, that the roads were then [illegible] and wheat was found to have been [illegible] by the cold of the past Winter. Where [illegible] will be the crop, and how large a [illegible] be completed [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMEN.

THE FINANCE OF THE CITY.

Alderman S. VOORHIS offered a preamble and resolutions, directing the Comptroller to confer with the following banks: Mechanics, Bank of America, Merchants, Manhattan, Union, Bank of New York, Bank of Commerce, Bank of the State of New York, Phœnix, Metropolitan, Bank of the Republic, and American Exchange Banks, with a view of ascertaining what interest each will allow on deposits of moneys belonging to the City, and also what interest will be charged on same loaned for the use of the City, should it be necessary or desirable at any time to loan or borrow funds for the use and benefit of the City Treasury, and report the same to the Board.

Alderman ELY moved to amend by adding the Shoe and Leather, Park, Nassau, Importers and Traders', and the Chatham Banks, which motion was adopted after a very long debate.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

Hereupon Alderman CLANCY moved to suspend the rules, so as to take from the table the Message from the Mayor nominating Andrew T. Stout as City Chamberlain. The motion was, however, lost, by a vote of 7 to 11.

On motion of Alderman ELY, the report of last year's Street Committee in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to have Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street paved with the iron pavement, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Canal-street was ordered to be renumbered from the North River to East Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and six additional clerks were allowed to the Receiver of Taxes to close up his accounts preparatory to the entry of his successor, their pay to be three dollars per day.

Adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

More about the Brick Church Property.

The Board of Councilmen held their last May sitting last evening, President PEACKNEY in the Chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred. Among them was one from J. K. PYRNE and others, in favor of the purchase of the Crystal Palace by the City, and its appropriation to a boot and shoe manufactory. There was also a petition for the extension of the Sixth-avenue to Laurens-street, and widening that street 40 feet to Canal-street.

A resolution was presented and referred, to compel all trains on the Harlem Railroad to land and receive passengers at Harlem.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Commissioners of Streets to report to the Board, at its next meeting, under what law or ordinance the streets are now cleaned.

The several sections of the ordinance in relation to the prompt removal of garbage were adopted separately, and the ordinance laid on the table.

THE BRICK CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. WARNER called up the resolution from the Board of Aldermen rescinding a former resolution relative to the Brick Church Property, and proposing to restrain the Mayor, Comptroller, Recorder and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from consummating its sale. He thought the Common Council had not sanctioned this sale, and that the Trustees had violated their agreement with the City, and that therefore the property, by right, belonged to the City. He claimed that the resolution to sell was hurried through the Board when members were not familiar with the subject, and that the property did not bring when sold more than one-half its real value.

Mr. SWAN, in reply, said that, so far as the charge against the Committee was concerned, it had no foundation. All the facts in the case had been made known through the Board of Aldermen, three years ago, and the subject had been discussed from that time to the present. The case was familiar to all; and instead of having hurried the matter through, the Committee had been blamed because they had not reported before. To say that they had not authorized the sale, was to say what surprised him, when it came from a member of the Board. They had resolved to adhere to the arrangements made for the sale, and said "we will" pass the ordinance necessary to consummate it. The sale had taken place in accordance with the terms agreed upon by the Common Council, and by the proper persons. Were the Common Council to refuse to pass the necessary ordinances, they would commit a breach of faith which would be dishonorable to a private citizen, and, if possible, more so to the Legislature of the City of New-York. The Common Council had pledged their good faith, and on that the Trustees and Officers of the City had acted. They were then bound by every principle of honor to stand by their pledge. What Mr. WARNER proposed was the same as if his authorized agent had made an agreement with a man, with his consent, and afterwards Mr. WARNER should say: "I am not satisfied; I did not make the agreement myself, I only agreed to it, and I will back out." Every one knew that he could not repudiate an act of his authorized agent, done with his consent.

Mr. WARNER asked Mr. SWAN if he did not know that the Trustees had parted with their interest before the passage of the resolution directing the sale.

Mr. SWAN, in reply, said he did not. He believed the transfer was not made until after the passage of the resolution. There might have been an understanding before it was passed that a certain arrangement could be made if the resolution should pass.

Mr. WARNER said he had good authority for saying that $10,000 had been paid previously, and that the remainder was to be paid on the following week.

Mr. SWAN said there might have been an understanding that money would be paid, but that was not a fraud—it was not illegal. If he had known the trustees intended to transfer their interest, he would have opposed the resolution authorizing the sale, but as the matter now stood, they might as well pass a resolution to level the Astor House to-morrow, as to concur with the Board of Aldermen. It was now too late for such action. The property had been sold according to the specifications and by the proper agent, and the Common Council were bound by it.

Mr. BARNEY (one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) arose and informed the Board that during the day the papers had been signed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which rendered it imperative that the necessary ordinance should be passed.

Mr. TAYLOR said it reminded him of the story of the boy who, in passing a grist mill, was asked certain questions by the miller. He answered that there were some things he did know and some things he didn't know. He knew the miller's hogs were fat, but he did not know whether they were fattened on his corn or not. [Laughter.] He, (Mr. TAYLOR,) did know that, whereas the City's income from the property had been about $60 a year, it would now receive, at seven per cent, about $3,000; and that, besides that amount, about half a million of taxable property would be added to the tax list. He did not know exactly where the corn came from, but at present the hog was fat, and he objected to disturbing the matter, for fear the corn might fail and the hog become lean again. [Applause.]

Several other members expressed a conviction that it was too late to withdraw, when Mr. WARNER called for the question on a concurrence with the Aldermen. The vote was taken, with the following result: Ayes, 23; Nays, 17. Lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, and almost immediately adjourned.

Children at the Broadway Tabernacle.

An immense audience assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening, to hear and see the children of Ward School No. 44, corner of North Moore and Varick streets, who appeared in great numbers, under the lead of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, to show what they could do in the musical way. It was a very interesting exhibition. Some of the solos, from the music of DONIZETTI, BALFE, MENDELSSOHN and BRISTOW, were creditably sustained by the young pupils of the School. Mr. BRISTOW, who is their teacher, had them under excellent control, and the time was remarkably well observed. To train sixteen hundred children is no easy task, but they appeared well and performed to the satisfaction of those who heard them. There could not have been less than 4,000 persons present. Misses C. LINCOLN and LIZZIE LOVERIDGE and Master PASCAL GERMAIN acquitted themselves with peculiar honor, and were favored with an *encore*. The proceeds of the concert go to the purchase of a piano for the use of the pupils. Addresses were made during the evening by WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., and S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent.

Mr. Riddle Elected Assistant Superintendent.

The Board of Education met last night. On motion of Mr. TAPPAN, of the Fifth Ward, and after two hours' debate, the Board suspended the regular order and proceeded to elect an Assistant Superintendent in place of Mr. MCKEEN, deceased. Two ballots were taken, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT—Riddle, 18; O'Donnell, 7; Monteith, 5; Walsh, 3; McElligott, 2; Dow, 3, and Durand, 3.

SECOND BALLOT—Riddle, 24; O'Donnell, 10; McElligott, 3; Dow, 1, and Durand, 1.

Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, Principal of the Second Ward School No. 3, was elected—a good appointment.

Among other communications received, was one from the City Superintendent, asking for a plan for

School Concerts.

Them with 1,000 children at the Tabernacle last night, from Ward School No. 44, who took part in a concert got up under the direction of Mr. BRISTOW, a professor, assisted by the teachers of the school.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Augustus Averill, Mary E. Davies, Lorrel Russell, Francis Hall, Rev. G. Thompson Rudell, Gaussy J. Cornell, Charles H. Tatlow, Rev. William Adams, D. D., William H. Smith, Joseph Lawrence, William F. Lee, Erastus Brooks, Benjamin H. Field, Richard Busteed, Anson G. Phelps, John Campbell, John Alstine, Caleb O. Halsted.

"Lawyers Made Easy."

There were 27 young lawyers admitted to Bar yesterday. The Examiners advised, however, that hereafter the lines be drawn tighter, and the entrances way be made smaller. For they hint—lads apply now-a-days for admission, and are in a huff if they are turned back, who haven't pretended to read law six months, and don't know how to draw a bond or fill up a blank mortgage. Judge ROOSEVELT said their suggestion would be noted on. So Junior Esquires, dip a little deeper into your books.

☞ A team of mules, raised by Mr. DAVID A. SAYRE, of Kentucky, and which have taken the first premium three times consecutively at the Lexington State Fair, made their appearance in Broadway, yesterday, attached to a vehicle which bore a well-known City surgeon. They are three years old, 17 hands high, and draw almost as well as the new board fence around the Brick Church.

☞ According to the *News*, a Central Buchanan Committee is in existence in town, among who a members are Mayor WOOD, Senator SUMNER, FABIUS HUDSON, Ald. REDDEN, Capt. EVERDEN, GEORGE SANDERS, and EBENEZER B. HALE. Things is working.

☞ The Surrogate has named WM. KENT as Collector in the Parish Will case. Fourteen thousand dollars *per annum* were allowed Mrs. PARISH until further action is taken, or the points in dispute definitely settled.

☞ The FAY *vs.* BENNET case was reached yesterday in the Superior Court. Judge OAKLEY manifested great repugnance to hearing the tedious affair through again.

☞ In the lower part of the City there are, they say, 372 private watchmen employed to assist the M. P.'s in keeping peace and property safe.

☞ Hon. (late Secretary) A. H. STUART, of Virginia, is at the St. Nicholas. Judge MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the New-York Hotel.

☞ There was a rumor yesterday that the body of the mate of the Reaboy had been found in Harlem River.

☞ The trial of JOHN FOX on charge of murdering PATRICK HENRY, is drawing near its close at New-Brunswick.

☞ The sale of the Crystal Palace, advertised to take place at public auction, has been postponed till the 9th of July.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered issuing from a second-story window of a dwelling No. 79 West Forty-sixth-street, owned and occupied by JOHN GAYE. The flames were extinguished by the application of a few pails of water. There was no person in the house at the time. Two bottles which had contained camphene and a piece of carpet saturated with the same fluid were found in the room where the fire occurred. The house is insured for $1,500 in the People's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.

At 1¼ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the stable of OWEN DEVLIN, No. 20 Grand-street. It was put out by the police of the Ninth Ward with a few pails of water, but a horse owned by Mr. DEVLIN was destroyed by suffocation.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE IN JONES' WOODS.

The dead body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, was found in Jones' Woods, near Sixty-ninth-street, late on Tuesday afternoon, with one side of the face blown completely away. The deceased, when found, was lying with his head on a carpet bag, which contained a black glazed cap, a razor, a cotton pocket, in which were $2, in silver and a large and heavy clasp-knife. Lying near by was found the stock of a small pistol, but no other fragments of the weapon were discovered, it having probably exploded into fragments when he shot himself. He was about five feet 9 inches in height, had dark hair, and was slightly bald. He was dressed in a dark colored coat, and, from appearances, is supposed to have been a laboring man. Verdict, "Death by shooting."

CORONER CORNEY CENSURES THE NATIVES OF PANAMA FOR THEIR CRUELTY TO AMERICANS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner CORNEY on the body of the young man, GIDEON C. FERLEE, who died at the City Hospital, in this City, from injuries received at Panama during the late riot at that place. The JURY, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:

"That deceased came to his death from congestive fever, superinduced by injuries received at the late Panama riot; *and we further censure the natives of Panama for their cruel conduct to the Americans.*"

Whether the District-Attorney will present, or the Grand Jury indict, "the natives of Panama, for their cruelty to Americans," we shall try to keep our readers informed.

LONG ISLAND.

Sabbath Schools in Brooklyn.

There are in this city (W. D.) 94 Sabbath schools connected with the "Union," of which 19 are connected with the Methodist Churches, 10 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 9 Reformed Dutch, 9 Congregational, 13 Episcopal, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Moravian, and 24 Mission Schools. Whole number of teachers 1,996, of whom 1,356 are professors of religion. The average attendance of teachers through the past year has been 1,886, or an average absence of 1 in 19. Whole number of scholars 14,697, of whom 490 are professors. Average attendance 9,016; 36 of these schools hold teachers' meetings weekly, 2 semi-monthly, 19 monthly, 2 quarterly, and 3 occasionally. During the year there have been 326 hopeful conversions; 49 schools have two sessions each Sabbath, and 29 one. Their libraries contain an aggregate of 65,854 volumes, and the contributions for benevolent purposes, by the scholars, amounted to $7,890. The increase during the year was: scholars, 1,938; teachers, 253; average attendance, (increase,) 1,971.

Besides these 94 schools, there are seven connected with Roman Catholic Churches, two Unitarian, and one Universalist—some 2,000 scholars in all.

It is estimated that there are 36,000 children in the city, which would leave more than one-half not connected with any Sabbath School.

A School House Upset.

A two-story frame building in the rear of No. 75 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, capsized yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. Some workmen were engaged in digging a cellar under the building, and disturbed the foundation so that it caused the accident. It was occupied on the lower floor by Miss FOSTER, who keeps a select school, and two families reside on the second floor. Some twenty children were in when the building commenced falling, but it sloped over so gradually, and Miss FOSTER acted with such great presence of mind, that not a single person was injured. The top of the chimney fell over on to the rear premises of No. 78 Pitten-street, but without doing any serious damage.

The building is owned by Mr. B. A. BERGEN, and was of but little value.

The Big Safford.

The body of Captain CHRISTOPHER SMITH, of the big *Safford*, which was cut through by the tow in the East River, last Winter, and all but two sailors lost, was recovered yesterday on the beach in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. Coroner HARTSHORNE held an inquest.

The Liquor Law.

Judge ELLIOTT in a recent charge to the Grand Jury in Queens County, charged in the effect the same as Judge ROCKWELL, that it was illegal to sell in quantities less than five gallons.

☞ The teachers of Sunday School No. 121, attached to the Bedford-avenue Baptist Church, presented the scholars with a beautiful silken banner, on Monday evening. On it is represented a female extending her hand to a ragged little girl, and beneath the inscription, "Take the child and bring it up in the way it should go, and I will pay thee thy

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYONS KATHAIRON IS NOW [illegible] not acknowledged to be the [illegible] great superiority over all other preparations for the Hair, established by all, and all other trials is respectfully solicited. [illegible] particularly to the ladies, while [illegible] members of the most [illegible] use it. Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers, and by the Proprietors, BARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 32 Liberty-st., New-York.

WARNOCK'S WATCHES, HAVE REMOVED from the Irving House, to No. 335 Broadway, opposite Howard, and invite attention to their [illegible] and fine [illegible] assortment of Summer Goods for gentlemen's wear. Descriptive qualities and prices [illegible] application.

WINDOW SHADES.
IMPROVEMENTS AND EXTENSION.
KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 241 Broadway, [illegible] particularly to the [illegible] SHADES, and are now prepared to [illegible] with an unrivaled assortment of [illegible] BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASK [illegible] LIB COURTAINS &c.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT [illegible] Eighteen to one [illegible] fabric adapted particularly to [illegible] ively as a gentleman's hat [illegible] the head. The thinner of [illegible] pliant, and [illegible] wear equaled in this or any other [illegible] every variety of style and [illegible] brown, or any other shade that [illegible] Sold at the [illegible]

N. B.—They have also on hand [illegible] Rocky Mountain Silkens, Beavers, [illegible]

RUTTING'S ZOILOON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the [illegible] of the organ, melodeon and piano; [illegible] is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted [illegible] parlor, church or concert room. It has received the highest premiums at [illegible] and is now in use in many of the [illegible] cities, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the [illegible] manufactory. Price from [illegible] to $250.

No. 385 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
A great [illegible] is stated that [illegible] great machinery [illegible] in full operation. We are [illegible] machines better than ever, embracing all the [illegible] improvements in [illegible] Inferior machines [illegible] in exchange at [illegible]
I. M. SINGER CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WM. E. BROWN WISHES TO INFORM THE public that he has removed his [illegible] Broadway, to No. 6 [illegible] Broadway, where he will be [illegible] and Floor Oil-Cloths, [illegible] made to order and put up by [illegible] 261 Canal-street.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS IS CALLED to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, of the [illegible] ST. NICOLAS, of the [illegible] valuable [illegible] as the CITY HOTEL. This property is [illegible] tion of parties desirous of [illegible] the lease will positively be sold, [illegible] highest bidder.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 361 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new [illegible] very choice, [illegible] A call is solicited to [illegible] new designs and styles [illegible] stock of oil-cloths of every width, [illegible] assorted with the trade.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT [illegible] warranted to cure [illegible] sore throat, sore [illegible] and bowels, [illegible] Sold by [illegible] at No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

CONSULTATIONS ON THE EAR AND EAR DISEASES. From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. [illegible] attendance on the operations and practical [illegible] treatment of every [illegible] Artificial Eyes made [illegible] notice. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition, of which those at the Crystal Palace [illegible] MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Recommended [illegible] Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John C. Cairnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHIC—PHOTOGRAPHIC—PRESENTS for young beaux and lovers, elegant, useful and ornamental, always visible in the drawing room, they will be appreciated as tokens of friendship and as proofs of the taste and judgment of the giver. The beautiful art of daguerreotyping can be acquired in a few lessons, and [illegible] ing two weeks, full instructions and every article required [illegible] $5.

CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY [illegible] Kid Gloves, without the slightest [illegible] Each [illegible] of flannel, and then [illegible] the following evening. Can be worn immediately afterwards. One bottle is warranted to clean 20 pair. Price, 25 cents. Agents wanted.
CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. 363 Broadway.

PARIS NEGLIGE HATS—RECEIVED PER STEAMER [illegible] Havelock and other [illegible] the latest [illegible] ment of Paris made; and [illegible] were the first [illegible] America. Their color, quality and [illegible] adapted to gentlemen's wear. Price, $5. [illegible] Lane just opened.
Leaders and Importers, 118 Fulton-st.

AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR [illegible] CARPETS.
Super Velvets for [illegible] per yard.
3-Plies, [illegible] " "
Brussels, [illegible] " "
HIRAM ANDREWS, 359 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Bell Locks and Powder Proof Locks, are an improvement upon all former Safes, and after [illegible] have [illegible] triumphs the world [illegible] Depot, 251 Broadway. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Iron Doors and Shutters, for sale at Gouverneur Slip, Fronting Water-st. Also, Herring's Patent Champion Iron Doors and Shutters, for sale at Gouverneur Slip, Fronting Water-st. New-York. FARREL, HERRING & CO. 129 Water-st., New-York. A. C. HERRING & CO. 251 Broadway.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—THE LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL will [illegible] hair grow on bald heads, restore [illegible] and prevent premature [illegible] For [illegible] it [illegible] it takes the lead of all other [illegible] Sold by all druggists. Prepared by J. C. WADLEIGH, Lowell, Mass. Sold in New-York by SANDS & SANDS.

D. DEVLIN & CO., BEG TO STATE THAT THEY wholesale and [illegible] their new and [illegible] stock of [illegible] Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantillas, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons and Flowers, [illegible] Nos. 335, 337 and 339 Broadway, [illegible] Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Grand-st.

JET ORNAMENTS—BRACELETS, [illegible] Ear-Rings, Necklaces and Ear-Studs, [illegible] Bracelets, Necklaces and Ear-Studs, [illegible] and Pins tipped with Gold; Jet Beads, [illegible] Face, Dress Purses, &c. CHOCORUA, [illegible] TOWNSEND'S, No. 107 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, [illegible] Reliable, the Instantaneous [illegible] perfect of imitations. True to [illegible] Dye; [illegible] to injure, but [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] hair or skin, and [illegible] to [illegible] Sold at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

FOR PIANOS, MELODIANS AND HARMONIUMS call on WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the [illegible] Boston and New-York [illegible] Pianos; who has also [illegible] an entire stock of superior Pianos and Melodeons, [illegible] greatly reduced prices. Grand Pianos [illegible] lowest [illegible] prices. For [illegible]

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND [illegible] Tassels, Fixtures, cords, tassels, &c., at wholesale and [illegible] by WOODFORD & WHEELER, manufacturers, [illegible] Cortlandt-st., New-York. Orders [illegible] at the lowest prices, and on the most [illegible]

DELIANUS SALAMANDER SAFES—HALL'S PATENT is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, which [illegible] fire [illegible] Depot No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York. [illegible]

FAIRBANKS' SCALES—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, warranted, and for sale [illegible] Depot, 189 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. [illegible]

STOOL DOCTOR—THE ORIGINAL AND [illegible]

PERSONAL.

AXENE CURES ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all throat and lung troubles. Absolutely harmless. Sold by druggists. 50c. 23 DUANE-ST.

DR. MARSH'S CATARRH REMEDY

New-York Daily Times, Friday, May 23, 1856

SLAVERY.

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Animated Debate on the Constitutional Powers of the Assembly in regard thereto.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

SIXTH DAY.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M., and the Chaplain of the day was produced by the customary device.

PRAYER.

Dr. MILES expressed his hope that the members would exhibit towards each other a true feeling of Christian fraternity and brotherly love. This was particularly to be desired on the present occasion, when we were about to enter upon the discussion of a question which would probably come up, during the discussion of which very much excitement might be manifested. He (Dr. M.) would therefore pray that God would not suffer this to be the case, but that all might be calm and dispassionate.

The Journal of yesterday was then read and approved.

Mr. MCLEAN presented the petition of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, praying that he be allowed to withdraw his petition for a charter for a Medical College in this city